

CS 71

.H422

1903





4B³

The
Haymond Family

made
70 Oct 1950
Corrections & Additions,

by BC Nicholls
129 N. Pra. Ave
Sioux Falls, S. Dak

1. Records: Prince George's Co, Md.
Queen Anne's Parish - Marriages.
(Maryland Hist society, Baltimore)

John Haymond md Margaret Calder
22 August 1723.

2. Frederick Co, Md. Land Record
F, page 523. (1756-1761)
(Hall of Records, Annapolis)
Deed: Nicholas Haymond sells part
at "Haymonds Addition" to Wm. Wms.
sister of Nicholas listed as
Anne Nicholls.

their father as John Haymond.
Anne married to Simon Nicholls.

3. Testamentary Proceedings, Maryland.
Vol. 42, page 374 (1766-1768)
(Hall of Records, Annapolis)
Simon Nicholls listed as surety for

Henry Haymond

The Haymond Family

1042
297

Brief Sketches, Official Papers
and Letters.

4 B 3
Haymond

C 571
H 422
1903

ACME PUB. CO., PRINTERS,
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Sm

Author.
(O'Brien).

25 Mr 1907

FOLDOUT

FOLDOUT

PREFACE.

The following copies of official papers, letters and brief sketches of members of the Haymond family, are printed for private circulation, in order to preserve what little is known of their history. There are no doubt many others than those mentioned, who should be recognized in this pamphlet, but the writer has not been able to collect any information in regard to them. The descendants of John Haymond, the pioneer of the family in America, are scattered all over the western country, and a general history or genealogy is not intended to be undertaken by this publication.

The Haymonds for generations, have been noted as a well-behaved, honest, law-abiding people, with a disposition to let other persons attend to their own affairs, and possessed of a strong military instinct, as is shown by the fact, that, whenever in the history of our country, the war trumpet has blown for soldiers, they have always been among the first to respond to the stirring notes of the "Assembly," and to march promptly to the front.

Members of the family have taken part in the Colonial wars against the French and Indians commencing in 1755; the war of the Revolution of 1776; the Indian wars of the Virginia frontier ending in 1795; the war of 1812 with England; the war of the Texan Republic in 1835-6; the war with Mexico in 1846-7; the great civil war of 1861, in which nearly

PREFACE.

every able bodied member participated on one side or the other; the Indian wars on the plains, following the civil war; the war with Spain in 1898, and the following insurrection in the Phillipine Islands.

In civil life, they have been members of Congress, Judges, members of State Constitutional Conventions and Legislatures, have held various county offices, officers of banks and other public institutions, and have been faithful to their duties, and to the trusts confided to them.

HENRY HAYMOND.

Clarksburg, West Virginia.

March 1903.

*See back pages for corrections and
additions. 7 October 1950.*

PART FIRST :

JOHN HAYMOND.

John Haymond emigrated from England to the colony of Maryland prior to the year 1734, as he had lands patented to him in that year. It is a family tradition that he came to America for the purpose of building a fine house for a Maryland planter and that he was selected for that purpose on account of his being an expert house joiner. After completing his contract, he was pleased with the country, and concluded to remain permanently.

He located on a large tract of land, called Constant Friendship, in what was then Prince George's County, subsequently in Frederick, and now in Montgomery, near the present town of Rockville.

It is not known whether he married in England, or after he came to Maryland. His wife's name was Margaret.

At the date of his will, September 27, 1750, he had six living children, as he names that number in his will. Their names were Nicholas, Calder, William, Hannah, Ann and Mary.

The names of the three sons are given in the order of their ages. The ages of the daughters are not known.

Hannah at this time was the wife of Joann Jones.

Ann and Mary, the other two daughters, subsequently married, according to family tradition, one of them to a Kenton, a brother of Simon Kenton, the Indian scout, who moved to Ohio, and the other to a Jarbo, or a Kelly.

Nicholas, the elder son, died in 1767, leaving two children, a son John and a daughter, Kaziah. Nothing is known of the subsequent history of these children.

John Haymond must have been a man of industrious habits, and good business judgment, as is shown by his landed estates and by his owning a large number of slaves.

He was probably engaged in raising tobacco, as that product was the principal article of export from the Colonies to England, and it was only fourteen miles from his plantation to Georgetown, which at that time was a large shipping port, sea-going vessels loading there direct for foreign ports.

In his will John Haymond displays a deep religious feeling, and a great affection for his family. He was most likely a communicant in the Church of England.

He signs his will in a large bold hand, indicating that he was a man of some education.

He died between the 27th September, the date of his will, and the 20th, October, 1750, the day it was admitted to probate.

JOHN HAYMOND'S WILL.

"In the name of God, Amen. I John Haymond, of Frederick County, Carpenter, being in good health of Body & of sound mind & perfect mind & memory, praise be therefore given to Almighty God, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say, First.

'First and principally, I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, hoping through the merits, Death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ, to have full pardon & forgiveness of all my sins & in-

herit everlasting life, and my body I commit to the Earth to be decently burried &C.

“First Item. I give and bequeath unto my well-beloved wife Margaret Haymond, a tract of land called the Constant Friendship, with the Plantation that I now live on, the tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, during her natural life, then the said Plantation & land to be my dear son William Haymond, forever.

“Item. I give and bequeath unto my well-beloved wife, Margaret Haymond, a negro man named Sam, and also a negro man Cesar, and also a negro woman, named Jenny & also a negro woman named Poll, and also a negro Girl named Nell & and also a negro Girl named Fillas and also a negro Girl named Lucy & also a negro girl named Cate, & also a negro boy named Robin, & also a negro boy named Sampson & also a negro girl named Sall & also a negro Girl named Dyner. Ye, said negroes my well-beloved wife, to enjoy during her natural life, then the said negroes, to be divided between my children, my dear son Nicholas Haymond to have negro Poll & also a negro boy named Robin forever. My dear son Calder Haymond to have a negro man named Sam, and a negro woman named Jenny & a negro girl named Dyner, forever. My dear daughter Hannah, to have a negro man named Cesar and a negro girl named Lucy, & a negro girl named Alice forever. My dear son William Haymond, to have a negro boy named Sampson, & a negro girl named Cate & a negro girl named Sall forever. My dear daughter Ann Haymond to have a negro girl named Fillis and a negro girl, Nell, forever.

“Item. I give and bequeath unto my dear son, Nicholas Haymond, all that tract of land called Constant Friendship, containing one hundred and fifty acres, being the other part of the tract of land, that I now live on, to be the said Nicholas Haymond and

his heirs forever, as soon as the said tract of land is made over by Mr. Thomas Lucas and wife, which land is now in the prosecion of will the said Thomas Lucas' wife is at age, to make the land over, and also I give my dear son Nicholas Haymond a negro man named Will forever.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my dear daughter Mary Haymond a negro boy named Nacy and one negro girl named Candeth.

"Item. I give and bequeath a negro girl named Alice to my dear daughter Hannah Jones forever, the said negro is now in the possession of her husband, John Jones.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my dear son Calder Haymond, part of that tract of land, called "Haymonds Addition," beginning at the end of the first line of Constant Friendship, forever. Calder to have that part that lies next my own Plantation, and to go with the main Road by Lawrence Owens and to the Church Road.

"And my dear daughter Ann Haymond to have the other part that lies above Mr. Lawrence Owens, next to Mr. Alexander Barricks, running right up to the main road, to join with Mr. Owens line.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my dear and well beloved wife, all my household goods, and all ye stock of everything, Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Hogs, during her natural life, and then the stock and household goods to be divided alike between my dear sons, Nicholas, and Calder and William and Ann Haymond.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my dear and well beloved wife, the House called the Mill House, during her natural life, and then the said House to be for the use of my dear sons Nicholas Haymond, Calder Haymond and William Haymond during their

lives and their heirs forever, and each son to have as good a part as the other.

“JOHN HAYMOND, [SEAL.]”

Sempr. 27, 1750.

Test:

JOHN RAWLINS,
ROBERT ENNIS,

His
WILLIAM X O'NEAL.
Mark.

October 20th, 1750. John Rawlins and William O'Neal subscribing witnesses to the within will, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, depose and say, that they saw the Testator John Haymond sign the within will, and heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will and Testament, and at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of their apprehension of sound disposing mind and memory, and they further declare that they saw the within named Robert Ennis, subscribe his name as an evidence to the within will.

Sworn before

JOHN DARNALL,
Depty. Comy. Fred. Cty.

State of Maryland, Frederick County, to-wit:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last will and testament of John Haymond, late of Frederick County; deceased as filled in the office of the Register of Wills for Frederick County and duly recorded in Liber A, No. 1, Folio 40, one of the will records in said office as afforesaid.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Orphans Court of said County this 3d day of August A.D., 1895.

Test:

JAMES K. WATERS,
Register of Wills.

PART SECOND.

Calder Haymond, son of John, was born in Maryland about the year 1734; the given name of his first wife was Eleanor. It is supposed that he moved to the valley of the Monongahelia, in the year 1773, then known as the District of West Augusta, Virginia.

The land records show that he, in that year, entered 400 acres on the waters of the Little Kanawha River, afterwards in Monongalia County. He probably did not live on this tract, but for a very short time if at all.

The Commissioners for unpatented lands in 1781, issued him a certificate for 400 acres of land in Monongalia County, as the assignee of Thomas Phillips, who had settled on it in the year 1773. This land is located on the Monongahela river, about three miles below where Fairmont now stands, and was the home of Calder for many years. He probably moved on to it shortly after Phillips had acquired title to it. Bishop Francis Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church speaks of staying one night at his home in July, 1788. About the year 1812 he joined his son John who had moved to Western Ohio two years before. They subsequently moved to Indiana, where many of his descendants now live.

Calder Haymond was twice married, and it is known that he had three sons, Thomas, Edward and John. One of his daughters married a man by the name of Hall and another a Holt. He probably had other children, but the writer has no knowledge of them. He died about the year 1817.

The records of the Commissioners for adjusting the claims to unpatented lands on the Western waters for the county of Monongalia, Virginia, show that the following certificates were issued in the year 1781:

"Calder Haymond, assignee to Thomas Phillips, is entitled to four hundred acres of land in Monongalia County, adjoining Monongahela River and the lands of Jacob Pritchard, to include his settlement made in 1773."

Edward, the son of Calder Haymond, was born in 1755, and enlisted from Monongalia county, Virginia, in a Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard, probably the 9th Infantry, August 26th, 1776, for the term of three years. The regiment served most, if not all, its term along the line of the Allegheny River.

In 1777, a detachment of the Regiment was permitted to join General Daniel Morgan's Rifle Corps, Edward being among them. They marched east of the mountains, and took part in the battle of Saratoga, which resulted in the surrender of the British General Burgoyne and his army.

Edward took part in the battle of Monmouth and in other battles and campaigns.

His captain was John Wilson, and he always referred to Edward as one of his best soldiers. In one of the battles in which he took part he used his musket so often that he was compelled to clean it out five times during the course of the engagement.

He applied for a pension November 23rd, 1818, and was placed on the pension roll. Some of his descendants still reside in West Virginia.

After his discharge from the Pennsylvania Regiment he must have re-enlisted in some other organization, as he has said that he served five years during the war.

Lewis Haymond who was living in Grafton, West Va., in 1890, says that his grandfather Edward moved to the West prior to 1820, with all his family except one son named John, who remained in Monongalia county, now Taylor, and his descendants reside there still.

The names of Edward's children are given as Elijah, Thomas, William, Calder, John and Edward. His three daughters married Robinson, Evans and Fletcher, and all went west with their father. Lewis further says that Edward, while on a visit to his old home in Virginia, was taken sick and died in 1824.

Thomas, son of Calder Haymond, in 1777, served in a company of Virginia Militia, commanded by his Uncle, Captain William Haymond, called into active service against the Indians. In 1781 he joined a company commanded by Captain Ferrel, to take part in the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark against the British posts in the West. Thomas afterwards became a Minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and died while stationed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Thomas L. Haymond, a great grandson of Calder, and a native of Rush County, Indiana, at the commencement of the civil war was among the first in his neighborhood to volunteer, and was assigned to Company K, 18th Indiana Infantry. He was promoted for good conduct to First Lieutenant and Ad-

jutant of his regiment and served on the staff of Gen. H. D. Washburn at the seige of Vicksburg and in the operations in that vicinity.

He served in the battles named below:

Rich Mountain, W. Va., Black Water, Mo., Sugar Creek, Ark., Pea Ridge, Ark., Cotton Plant, Ark., Port Gibson, Ark., Champion Hills, Miss., Jackson (1st), Miss., Big Black, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Jackson (2d), Miss., Mustang Island, Texas, Fort Esperanza, Texas, Austin, Texas, Batton Rouge, La., Carion Crew Bayou, La., Atchafalaya, La., Berryville, Va., Halltown, Va., Opequon, Va., Winchester, Va., Fisher's Hill, Va., New Market, Va., and Cedar Creek, Va.

In civil life he has been a teacher, and for many years served in the Postal and U. S. Internal Revenue Service. He lives at Waldron, Indiana.

J. W. Haymond, a brother of William C. above mentioned, was first in a cavalry company, and afterwards a First Lieutenant in the 45th Indiana Infantry, and served through the war in the Army of the Cumberland.

In civil life he has been an editor and lawyer.

William W. Haymond, brother of the last two above named, and served in the civil war as a member of the 3d Indiana Cavalry. His colonel, in a letter to his family, written after his death, highly commends him as a faithful and gallant soldier, and one well fitted to command.

George L. Haymond, a brother of the three last above named, was on duty with the 27th Indiana Infantry, and took part in the long chase after Gen.

John Morgan, when he made his celebrated raid through Indiana and Ohio in 1863.

Alfred H. Haymond was for many years a prominent man in Indiana, and for a long time was postmaster in Waldron. He was a grandson of Calder.

William Calder Haymond, son of William and grandson of Edward, enlisted in Company K 127th Illinois infantry on August 14th, 1862, and was attached to the 1st Brigade 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, and took part in the following named campaigns and battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., 1862; Deer Creek, Miss.; Black Bayou Expedition, Siege of Vicksburg; Jackson, Miss.; Colliersville, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Meridian, Miss., 1864; Resaca, Ga., Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea, Columbia, South Carolina, 1865; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Bentonville, Raleigh, General Joseph Johnston's surrender; took part in the Grand Review in Washington May 24, 1865; Was honorably discharged at Washington in May, 1865. Was captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864, and confined in Andersonville prison for fifty-nine days and was then exchanged. He lives at Francisville, Indiana.

John W. Haymond, a brother of William C., served during the civil war, in Company D, 91st Illinois Infantry. He lives at Ashville, North Carolina.

PART THIRD.

William Haymond, son of John, was born on the 4th day of January O. S., 1740, and passed his early life on his father's plantation, called Constant Friendship, now in Montgomery county, Maryland, having previously been in Prince George's and Frederick counties.

According to family tradition, he accompanied the army of General Edward Braddock on its march to capture Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg) from the French, and which met with a disastrous defeat on the Monongahela River on the 9th of July, 1755.

At this time he was only fifteen years of age, and it is not known in what capacity he was employed, but likely in the quartermaster's department.

In the year 1758, he was a soldier in the expedition, commanded by General Forbes, against the same position, which was successful, and the name was changed to Fort Pitt after the English prime minister.

In February, 1759, he enlisted in the Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. George Washington, which had been detailed to garrison the country captured from the French. He served along the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers and as far north as "Presque Isles," now Erie, on the lake of that name. When the regiment was withdrawn from the west, it was marched up the Shenandoah Valley, and on to the Holstein river to suppress an outbreak among the Cherokee Indians.

When the Cherokees were quieted, the regiment returned to the valley and was discharged. William's

discharge is dated at Fort Lewis (near Staunton, Va.) Feb. 24th, 1762, and states that 'he has duly served three years, and behaved as a good soldier and faithful subject.'

After he returned home from the wars, he, in the following year, April 19th, 1763, was married to Cassandra Clelland, and settled down to the life of a planter.

In May, 1773, he sold his farm to James Sutter for the sum of two hundred and twelve pounds and ten shillings current money of the province, and moved with his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a number of negroes, to the District of West Augusta, Virginia, and located on the Monongahela river near where Morgantown now stands.

The country was a howling wilderness, but thinly settled, and the few inhabitants for twenty years were destined to endure not only the privations incident to a frontier life, but the horrors of a savage warfare.

It is not known that the new emigrant to the country west of the mountains, held any official position for several years after his arrival; he engaged in farming to some extent, and at one time raised a crop of corn where Morgantown now stands.

His negroes took some disease and died one by one. It is said they were conjured. The privations and terrors of the wilderness, with its savage beasts and still more savage men, were probably too much for them, and they longed for the tobacco fields of Maryland, lost heart and easily succumbed to any disease of a serious nature.

Upon the formation of Monongalia county, in 1776, he served in various important positions, such as Justice of the Peace, Deputy Surveyor, Coroner and Sheriff.

At the commencement of the Revolution, he at once warmly advocated the cause of the colonies and was appointed a captain of militia, and was frequently in active service against the hostile Indians. In 1777 he was in command of Prickett's Fort with a detachment at Scott's Mills. In 1781 he was promoted to Major, and performed the duties of an officer of militia during the whole of the Revolutionary war.

He was making preparations to go east of the mountains and join the army there, when news of peace was received.

He was one of the officials selected to administer the oath of allegiance in the Commonwealth of Virginia, to all male inhabitants over the age of sixteen years, and requiring them to renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain.

He was one of the commissioners appointed for adjusting the claims to unpatented lands in the counties of Monongalia, Yohogania and Ohio.

Upon the creation of Harrison county, in 1784, Major Haymond was appointed the principal surveyor of the new county. He traveled on horseback across the mountains to Williamsburg in order to be examined by the professors of William and Mary's College, as to his qualifications for the position. He passed a successful examination and was duly commissioned Surveyor by the Governor of Virginia.

This appointment required another change of residence to Clarksburg, about forty miles west of Morgantown. So in the fall of that year he moved to that place, purchased a few acres of land near town, built an office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. At that time Harrison county extended from the Allegheny mountains to the Ohio, and the duties of the office were of a most important character, affecting the titles to the homes of the settlers who came pouring in rapidly, after the close of the war of the Revolution.

He was a member of the commission to build two courthouses in Harrison county in 1787 and 1812, and as a surveyor assisted in marking out a State road from the Valley river to the Ohio, near Marietta, and was always prominent in public affairs.

In 1791 he purchased a tract of land containing 194½ acres on Elk creek, six miles from Clarksburg, and moved on it in the fall of that year. The house in which he lived is still standing, and is still used as a residence. The farm is now (1903) owned by Sidney Haymond, the grandson of William, and has descended from father to son by will, no deed having been made for it since its purchase as above stated.

He was a man of few words and not disposed to talk of his services as a soldier, and his children seemed not to have asked him many questions about his life and adventures. One anecdote he told on himself is, that when on the march to Fort Duquesne having found a piece of old iron weighing several pounds, he slipped it into the knapsack of a comrade. He heard nothing more of it, until the day the army

reached the fort, when on unslinging his knapsack, he found the same iron in it. It had been passed from one soldier to another until it got back to where it started from.

He was a skilled mechanic, a mathematician of rare ability, a thoroughly competent surveyor and was widely respected for his sterling integrity.

He was a man of great natural ability, was modest and unassuming, was not ambitious to advance his interests either in public affairs or in the accumulation of wealth. In the conduct of his office, from his knowledge of the country, he had the opportunity to acquire a large landed estate, but he did not avail himself of it, but was content with his lot.

It can be said of him that he was a faithful soldier for his king, an ardent patriot during the Revolution, an honest public official, a good citizen and in the private walks of life and the esteem of the community in which he lived, he was without reproach.

Major Haymond held the position of principal surveyor for thirty-seven years, and died at his home on November 12th, 1821, and was buried in the Haymond graveyard, in sight of his former residence.

William Haymond, son of John and Margaret, was born near Rockville, Maryland, then Prince George's County, January 4th, O. S. 1740.

Cassandra Clelland was born October 25, 1741.

William Haymond and Cassandra Clelland were married April 19, 1763,

Cassandra died at Clarksburg, Virginia, December 23, 1788.

William married, as his second wife, Mary Powers, widow, nee Pettyjohn, December, 20, 1780.

William died at his home on Zack's run, Harrison county, Virginia, November 12, 1821.

Mary died at the home of her late husband, March 20, 1830, in the seventy-third year of her age.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND CASSANDRA HAYMOND.

William, born May 14, 1764, Monday morning at 7 o'clock, died of the flux, September 17, 1769.

John, born December 7, 1765, Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. Married Mary Wilson, July 3, 1787.

Ann, born August 3, 1767, Monday morning at 2 o'clock. Married Thomas Douglass, May 10, 1787, and after his death married Dr. Isaac Miller Johnson.

Margaret, born September 6, 1769, Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. Married Jacob Polsley, May 31, 1791.

William, born June 11, 1771, Tuesday morning at o'clock. Married Cynthia Carroll, March 12, 1793.

Elizabeth, born on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1773, at 10 o'clock at night. Died June 30, 1773.

Walter, born May 30, 1774, Monday morning at 4 o'clock. Died November 16, 1774.

Thomas, born January 11, 1776, Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, in the Monongahela Glades, now Monongalia County, West Virginia. Married Rebecca Bond, January 6, 1803.

Sarah, born January 24, 1778, Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. Married Allison Clark, January 3, 1796, and Thomas Bond, November 21, 1813.

Susannah, born June —, 1780, Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Married Robert Bartlett, January 12, 1797, and moved to Missouri, near New Madrid.

A son born February 22, 1783, Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. Died 29th of same month.

Rowena, born June 17, 1784, Thursday evening at 11 o'clock. Married Daniel Davisson, March 30, 1802. Died Feb. 26; 1810.

Daniel, born April 28, 1787, Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. Married Mary Ann Bond, and three others.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARY HAYMOND.

Cyrus, born September 8, 1790, at 43 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning. Married Jane Somerville, April 18, 1822, and Polly Carpenter *Nov. 17, 18*

Ruth, born November 20, 1792. Married Joshua Nixon, September 24, 1811. Moved to Illinois.

Maxa, born March 14, 1795, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Married Robert Robinson, August 8th, 1816. Moved to Illinois.

Julia, born July 28th, 1799, Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Died of flux June 30th, 1801.

A daughter born July 30th, 1804, and died the same day

Thomas Haymond, son of William, was born in the Monongahela glades, West Augusta, now Monongalia County, January 11th, 1776, and died in Harrison County August 31, 1853.

Rebecca Bond, daughter of Richard, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, February 16th, 1780, and died in Harrison County, W. Va., April 2, 1869.

Thomas Haymond and Rebecca Bond were married in Harrison County, W. Va., January 6, 1803.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND REBECCA.

Rufus born June 5, 1805, Died 1886.

Rowenna born September 1, 1807, Died September 10, 1856.

Luther born February 23, 1809.

Rudolph born July 27, 1811, Died August 27, 1821.

Lewis born November 27, 1813. Died June 26, 1847.

Cassandra born August 21, 1816. Died August 13, 1821.

John Haymond, the son of William, was born in Maryland, and was eight years old when he came to Northwestern Virginia with his father.

He was clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Randolph Academy, deputy surveyor, sheriff and member of the Legislature of Harrison county, member of the State Senate, an officer of the militia and took part in the Indian wars, and was in many expeditions against them. After the Indian troubles were over, he removed to Elk river in what is now Braxton county, where he engaged in the manufacture of salt. He was a man of great natural ability, was active and energetic in his undertakings, and was from a very young man prominent in public affairs. At one time in a skirmish with the Indians a bullet passed through a handkerchief which he had tied around his head.

William Haymond, Jr., the son of William, served as a scout in the Indian wars, and took part in the skirmish with a party of Indian raiders on Middle Island Creek, now in Doddridge county. He was a deputy surveyor of Harrison county.

x Little Lane

In 1794 he moved to a tract of land on which is now situated the town of Palatine, now in Marion county, where he lived until his death. He wrote the letters published in this pamphlet.

Thomas Haymond, the son of William, was a scout during the latter part of the Indian troubles, when less than twenty years of age. He was deputy surveyor of Harrison county for many years and was principal surveyor for thirty-two years, was commissioner of delinquent and forfeited lands, a competent surveyor and in the discharge of his many public and official duties his integrity was above approach, and no one stood higher, or had the confidence of the people more than he.

Daniel Haymond, the son of William, engaged for many years in stock raising, took an active part on the side of the Union at the commencement of the civil war, was a member of the Senate of West Virginia, and was a candidate for Congress and was nearly successful.

Cyrus Haymond, the son of William, was born and lived all his life on the home place, engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the war against England in 1812, serving on the lakes. He was deputy surveyor of Harrison county, and principal surveyor for seventeen years.

Thomas S. Haymond, grandson of William, was a soldier in the war of 1812 against England, a member of the Legislature and a member of Congress from Virginia.

Augustus Haymond, a grandson of William, was a merchant in Morgantown, and held the positions of

justice of the peace, presiding justice of the county court, and clerk of the circuit court of Monongalia county.

Luther Haymond, a son of Thomas and grandson of William, was born in Harrison county February 23, 1809, and resides in Clarksburg. He has held the following official positions: Deputy surveyor, member of the Legislature of Virginia, civil engineer of the Board of Public Works of Virginia and was employed in surveying turnpikes and other public improvements in Western Virginia. Commissioner of the Circuit Court, treasurer of the county, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank at Clarksburg from 1860 until his retirement in 1896. He was engaged in surveying for many years and has been a large dealer in real estate. His long and useful life, now prolonged beyond four score years and ten, has been one of loyalty to his duties, and of unselfish devotion to his family and friends, and in its morality, purity of character and integrity, stands without reproach. No one amid the green hills or by the babbling brooks of West Virginia, has ever held a higher place than he in the confidence and affections of his fellow men.

Jonathan Haymond, a grandson of William, was a merchant in Fairmont, Va., and actively engaged in many business enterprises, was a quartermaster in the Confederate army, removed to Texas after the war, and was employed in shipping lumber to Central America; was endowed with an unusual amount of energy.

Benjamin W. Haymond, a son of Jonathan, served in the Confederate army, and died in Nicaragua, where he was engaged in the fruit business.

John Alderson, a great grandson of William, is a resident of Nicholas county, W. Va., is a practicing attorney and has been a member of the Legislature and prominent in public affairs; was a member of Congress for several years from West Virginia, and has the confidence of his people.

Edgar Haymond, a native of Braxton county, W. Va., a great grandson of William, was a soldier in the Mexican war and died shortly after his return home from a disease contracted in the service.

Alfred Haymond, a brother of the last named Edgar, was also a soldier in the Mexican war and died in the service while serving in that country.

W.S. Haymond, a grandson of Wm., son of Cyrus, was a physician, practiced in White county, Indiana, was a professor in a medical college in Indianapolis, and a member of Congress from Indiana, and served as a surgeon in an Indiana regiment during the civil war.

Alpheus F. Haymond, a great grandson of William, was an attorney-at-law, and held the office of prosecuting attorney for Marion county, a member of the Virginia Convention in 1861, and an officer of the Confederate army, member of the Legislature of West Virginia, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. He was a man of great ability, a public speaker of renown, a profound lawyer and one whose decisions handed down from the bench are referred to by the bar as precedence worthy of confidence.

Daniel Polsley, a grandson of William, was a member of the Wheeling convention of June 11th, 1861, which reorganized the government of Virginia, and

was elected lieutenant governor of said State by the convention. He was afterwards Judge of the Circuit Court and a member of Congress from West Virginia.

Hiram Haymond, a grandson of William, was long a merchant in Fairmont, took an active part in the formation of the State of West Virginia, and was a member of the convention that framed its first constitution.

Dr. Rufus Haymond, son of Thomas and grandson of William, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1805, studied medicine under Dr. Williams, of Clarksburg, and located in Brookville, Indiana, in the year 1832 and for fifty years practiced his profession in the White Water valley. He was a close student of natural history, and took an intelligent interest in scientific matters, and had a large correspondence with learned men on kindred subjects. He was appointed by the State of Indiana to make a geological survey of Franklin county. His report was published in pamphlet form and shows a thorough knowledge of the subject. Dr. Haymond served as a member of the Legislature of Indiana, and held other positions of trust, and always had the esteem and respect of his people, among whom he had a wide and extensive acquaintance. He died in 1886.

Hadley Douglass Johnson was the son of Ann Haymond and grandson of William, and was born at Brookville, Indiana, Sept. 1, 1812. When quite young his father, Dr. Isaac Miller Johnson, removed to near St. Charles, Missouri but his mother dying soon, young Hadley was returned to Brookville to live with his half sister, Mrs. Gallion, *nee* Douglass.

In 1834 he was married to Miss Eliza H. Woodworth. In 1851 he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was engaged in the practice of law, and was elected to the Iowa State Senate. In 1854 he moved to Nebraska and was elected by a squatter convention to proceed to Washington to appear before Congress and urge the formation of the Territory of Nebraska. Upon the formation of the territory he was a candidate for delegate to Congress, but owing to local differences was defeated by fifty votes. In 1856 he was elected public printer.

In 1859 or '60 Mr. Johnson went to Pike's Peak and engaged in the lumber business, and afterwards went to Boise, Idaho.

In 1865 he returned to Omaha, and after remaining several years located at Salt Lake City and engaged in newspaper work.

In 1896 he was a Presidential elector and was deputized by the Electoral College to carry the vote of Utah to Washington.

Mr. Johnson, all of his life, took an active part in politics, and as a Democrat was prominent in organizing that party and advocating its principles in his several places of residence. He was a man of strong mind and determined will, and always had the respect and confidence of his community. He died in Salt Lake City, July 12, 1898.

William Haymond, a son of Daniel and grandson of Major William, was for many years a farmer in Ritchie county, W. Va. He was a soldier in the army of the Texan Republic and took part in the campaign against Mexico, which resulted in establishing the independence of Texas.

William S. Haymond, of Fairmont, son of Alpheus, is an attorney, is also engaged in business enterprises and has held the position of judge of the intermediate court of Marion county, W. Va. He is a descendant of the first William. As a boy he served as an orderly to commanding officers in the Confederate Army.

Lee Haymond, a son of Luther and great grandson of William, was employed for thirty-five years in the Merchants' National Bank at Clarksburg, W. Va., and at the time of his death in 1899 was its cashier; was a member of the Board of Education and of the town council; served in the civil war as lieutenant and commissary of the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, and captain in the Commissary Department U. S.; was brevetted Major for good conduct by the President.

Henry Haymond, son of Luther and great grandson of William, served as captain in the 18th U. S. Infantry during and for several years after the civil war. Took part in the campaigns of the army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perryville, Ky., siege of Corinth, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Ga., and other skirmishes and expeditions. Served in the west against the Sioux Indians in 1866 and 1868; was wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

The President conferred on him the brevet rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war.

In civil life he has been recorder of the town of Clarksburg.

In 1884 he was appointed by the President a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Milit-

ary Academy; President of the Board of Education, deputy collector of Internal Revenue, member of the Legislature, clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison county, and Republican presidential elector in 1896, and was chairman of the Electoral College; resides in Clarksburg, W. Va.

John Haymond, a native of Braxton county, served through the civil war in the 3d West Virginia Infantry and 6th West Virginia Cavalry; was wounded severely. His regiment served in the West in the Indian country, and was mustered out in 1866. He resides in Braxton county, and was a great grandson of William.

Luther D. Haymond, a brother of John last above named, was an attorney, served in the Confederate army as captain of infantry and was badly wounded. At the time of his death he lived at Liberty, Virginia.

Edgar R. Haymond, son of Dr. Rufus, of Brookville, Indiana, was engaged in mining in California for some years, studied law and located in Warsaw, Indiana; for some years was Judge of the Circuit Court of the Kosciusko circuit; resides at Warsaw.

Leigh Hunt Haymond, a brother of Edgar R., served in the civil war in an Indiana regiment, and was an attorney at law; resided at Warsaw at the time of his death.

Rufus Haymond, a great grandson of William, enlisted in 1862 in Company E 12th Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battles of Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Snicker's

Ferry and Lynchburg, served in the Gettysburg campaign, but was not engaged in the battle. He was captured at Winchester July 28, 1864, and was confined in the Danville and Richmond prisons for seven months; promoted to first sergeant in 1864; lives in Harrison county, West Virginia; is a farmer; has held several county and district offices, and for six years was a member of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School.

Sidney Haymond, a grandson of William, son of Cyrus, is a farmer, extensively engaged in the cattle business, and resides in Harrison county, W. Va.; has held the following official positions: Recorder of Harrison county, county surveyor of the county, presiding officer of the County Court, member of the Legislature and member of the State Board of managers of the State's display at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He was the last one of the name to hold the office of county surveyor, which was held by members of the family for ninety years.

Creed Haymond, a great grandson of William, was a native of Fairmont, W. Va., and when quite a youth, went to California and engaged in mining, studied law and became an attorney of national reputation, was a member of the California Senate, and a member of the committee to codify the laws of California. He died in San Francisco in 1897.

Edwin Maxwell, a great grandson of William, an attorney at law; was State's attorney of Doddridge county, W. Va., a member of the State Senate and of the House of Delegates, and for many years was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals; was a

candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket in 1884. He resided in Clarksburg at the time of his death (February, 1903).

Edwin Maxwell, a son of the last above mentioned, a native of Clarksburg and now a resident of Seattle on the Pacific coast.

Haymond Maxwell, a brother of Edwin, Jr., is a practicing attorney in Clarksburg.

James Otis Watson, a descendant of William, a resident of Fairmont, was for many years prominent in business affairs and was the pioneer in the mining and shipping of coal from West Virginia. Mr. Watson was a member of the convention that met in Wheeling June 11th, 1861, which established what is known as the Reorganized Government of Virginia, which finally resulted in the formation of the State of West Virginia. He was a man of marked ability, good judgment and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He died in Fairmont in 1902.

Benjamin W. Byrne, a descendant of William, an attorney, served in the Virginia Legislature and was a delegate to the convention from Braxton county, which passed the Ordinance of Secession, and held the position of superintendent of public schools for the State of West Virginia. He resides in Charleston, W. Va.

William E. Haymond, an attorney of Braxton county, has been prosecuting attorney of his county, and was a candidate for Congress in 1900. He is a descendant from William, and resides at Sutton.

John H. Holt, descended from William, resides at Huntington, W. Va., is prominent as an attorney, and was a candidate for Governor in 1900 on the Democratic ticket.

Lewis Haymond, grandson of William and son of Thomas, was a deputy surveyor of Harrison county, and a large owner of lands. He died at the home place in 1847.

Hu Maxwell, a descendant of William and nephew of Judge Edwin Maxwell, has travelled extensively and has been engaged as a newspaper correspondent, and is the author of several county histories, and is well and favorably known in the scientific and literary world. He resides at Morgantown.

Lewis Haymond, the younger, a great grandson of William and son of Luther, was an attorney in Doddridge county, and died in 1880.

Thomas, a brother of the above, is by occupation a bank clerk and resides in Clarksburg.

Bruce Haymond, a brother of the above, is an artist of ability, and resides in Clarksburg.

Thomas Wilson Haymond, a son of Rufus, the younger, is a student at the State University in Morgantown. He resides near Bristol in Harrison county.

William Hay Lewis, a grandson of Luther, has been Town Clerk, a member of the Town Council, and is now Assistant Cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Clarksburg.

Wirt Lewis, a brother of the above, is engaged in mercantile pursuits and resides in Clarksburg.

Dr. Looker Clark, a grandson of William, was for many years a practicing physician in Lafayette, Indiana, and served in the Senate of that State. He also held other positions of trust and responsibility.

Dr. Haymond Clark, a brother of Looker, was a practicing physician in Noblesville, Indiana.

Daniel Floyd Haymond, a great-grandson of William, was Sheriff of Ritchie County, W. Va., and was prominent in public affairs.

Thomas Haymond, a great-grandson of William, and son of Luther, is by occupation a bank clerk, and resides in Clarksburg.

Bruce Haymond, brother of Thomas, above named, resides in Clarksburg; is an artist.

Thomas Wilson Haymond resides with his father, Rufus Haymond, near Bristol, Harrison County, W. Va., and is a student at the West Virginia University.

William H. Lewis, a grandson of Luther, resides in Clarksburg. Has been City Recorder, member of the City Councils, and is teller in the Merchants National Bank.

Wirt Lewis, a brother of William H., last above mentioned, resides in Clarksburg, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Luther Haymond, Junior, a son of Lee Haymond, was a hospital Steward in the Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish War. Is a medical student and resides in Clarksburg.

George Haymond Moore, a grandson of Doctor Rufus Haymond, of Brookville, Indiana, resides in Clarksburg, and is a stenographer and law student.

Charles W. Moore, brother of George, is a practicing attorney in Clarksburg.

Edgar R. Moore, a brother of the last named, is a resident of Clarksburg, and is engaged in the mercantile business.

PART FOURTH.

DOCUMENTS, ETC.

By Colonel Adam Stephen,
Commander of the Virginia Regiment.

These are to certify, that William Haymond, Sergeant in Colonel's Byrd's Company, is hereby Discharged According to an Act of Assembly made for that Purpose, He has duly served Three years and Behaved as a good Soldier and Faithful subject.

Given under my hand at Fort Lewis, this 24 day of February, 1762.

ADAM STEPHEN,
Colon: V. R.

At the request of James Suter, the following Deed was recorded the 9th May, 1773, To wit:

This Indenture, made the third day of April, Anno Domini One Thousand seven hundred and Seventy three, Between Wm: Haymond of Fredk. County in the provence of Maryd, Joiner, of the one part and James Suter of the County, and provence aforesaid, Taylor, of the other part: Witnesseth: That the said Wm. Haymond for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings, current money of the provence, assd. to him, in hand paid, before the ensealing and Delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Wm Haymond, doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and every part thereof, doth discharge and acquit the said James Suter, his heirs Exrs. and Adm. and every of them. Hath given, granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and by these presents doth Give, Grant, Bargain, sell and Confirm unto the said James Suter, his heirs and assigns, part of a tract or parcel of land, called

Constant Friendship, formerly in Prince George's county, but now in Fredk county aforesaid. Beginning at the end of the Two hundred and tenth perch of the first line of the said tract or parcel of land, running thence North fifty ps.: North seventy Degs. East forty-eight ps; North thirty-five degs, East one hundred ps.; South eighty degs, East seventy pers.; South forty Ds.; East eighty ps; South thirty-three Ds.; West sixty ps.; South fifty-six Ds., West one hundred and four ps., thence with a straight line to the beginning, Containing, and now laid out for one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances & advantages thereunto belonging, To have and to hold the said parcel of land, and premises with the appurtenances unto the said James Suter, his heirs and assigns forever, and to his and their proper use and behoof. And the said Wm. Haymond for himself his heirs Exs. and Adms: Doth by these presents Covenant, promise, Grant and agree to and with the said Jas: Suter his heirs and assigns in manner and form following, that is to say, that he the said James Suter, his heirs and assigns forever hereafter shall and may jointly and peaceably, have hold, possess and enjoy the aforesaid parcel of land and premises with the appurtenances free clear and freely and Clearly Acquitted and Discharged from all incumbrances whatsoever, except the rents, which shall hereafter grow due to the land Lord prop u y; and further that the aforesaid parcel of Land was aforesaid described to lye within the bounds and lines above mentioned, and hereby Bargd, and sold or hereby intended to be hereby bargained and sold, does contain, one hundred and fifty acres of land, and that he the said Wm. Haymond his heirs Exrs; and Adms. the aforesaid one hundred and fifty acres of Land and premises, with the appurtenances, unto him the said James Suter his heirs and assigns forever, shall and will by

these presents forever warrant and defend, against all persons and claims whatsoever. Lastly that the said Wm. Haymond, his heirs and assigns shall and will at any time hereafter make and execute, and acknowledge any other Deed or writing, for the more sure making over, and confirming the assr; one hundred and fifty acres of land and premises, with the appurtenances unto the said James Suter, his heirs and assigns such as by him, or by the person, for the time being, claiming under him, shall be required.

In witness whereof the said Wm. Haymond, hath set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

WM. HAYMOND, [SEAL.]

Signed sealed & Deld.

In the presents of us.

DAVID LYNN.

SPRIGG WOOTEN.

On the back of which deed was the following Indorsement:

On the 3d. day of April 1773, Received of the within named James Suter, Two hundred and twelve pounds & Ten Shillings, Current money within mentd. Witness my hand.

WM. HAYMOND.

Teste

DAVID LYNN.

J. SPRIGG WOOTEN.

On the 3d day of April, 1773, came before us the subscribers, Two of his Lordships Justices of the peace, for Fredk County, the within named Wm. Haymond, and acknowledged the within mentd. Land and premises to be the right and estate of the within named James Suter his heirs and assigns forever, and Casandra Haymond, wife of the said Wm. Haymond, being privately exd. out of the hearing of her said husband, released her right of

dower on the same, and declared that she did the same voluntarily and freely, without being compelled thereto by any threats of her said husband, or fear of his displeasure, according to the form of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

DAVID LYNN.

SPRIGG WATTON.

Recd; Oct. 15, 1773, of James Suter six shillings sterling for an alienation fine on the ment'd, Land, by order of his Lordships agent.

WM. M. BELL.

STATE OF MARYLAND

FREDERICK COUNTY TO WIT:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Deed, as the same is recorded in Liber T, folio 136, one of the land records of Frederick County.

In testimony whereof I herewith hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Circuit Court, for Frederick County this 25th day of November A. D. 1895.

JOHN L. JORDAN, Clerk.

His Excellency Patrick Henry Jr. Esq. Governour of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

TO WILLIAM HAYMOND ESQR.

By virtue of the power and authority to me delegated by the General Convention of the Representatives of the People of this Commonwealth, I, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Fidelity, Courage and good Conduct, do by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of Militia in the County of Monongalia.

You are carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain, of the Militia, by doing and performing all Manner of things thereunto belonging; and you are to pay a ready Obedience to all Orders and Instructions which from Time to Time you may receive from the Convention, Privy Council, or any of your Superior Officers, agreeable to the Rules and Regulations, of the Convention or General Assembly, and do require all Officers and Soldiers under your Command, to be Obedient, and to aid you in the Execution of this Commission according to the intent and purport thereof.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Williamsburg, this 13th day of March 1776.

P. HENRY. JR.

No. 14.

CAPT. CHARLES MARTIN, COMMISSARY, Cr.		Pounds of Pork	Pounds of Bacon	Bushels of In- dian Meal	Quarts of Salt
1777					
June 15.					
By Col. Zackee: Morgan, 28 Rations.....					1
By Do ——— Do 1 quart of Salt.....					
By Do ——— Do 106 lb. Bacon.....			106		
By 200 lb. Bacon Delivered by Thos. Day.....			200		
By 12¼ Bushels Meal Delivered by Willm. Smith				12¼	4
One gallon Salt.....					
By 61 lb. Pork Delivered by your son Jesse....		61			
By Capt. Scott 137 lb Pork.....		137			
By James Scott, 303 lb. Pork.....		303			
By David Watkins 60 lb. Pork.....		60			
		561	306	12¼	5
Capt. Martin, Dr.					
To Pork Damaged 44 lb.					
To Bacon Damaged 15 lb.		64½	19½		
To Thos. Day 20½ lb. Pork,					
To Thos. Day, 4½ lb. Bacon.					
		496½	286½	12¼	5

Received the within mentioned Provisions for use of the Militia, in actual service, under my command from the 15th Day of April, 1777, to the 15th Day of June.

WILLM. HAYMOND,
Capt.

Pay Roll of Captain William Haymond's Company of Monongalia county Militia.

1777 From the 15th of April until the 12th of June following.

MEN'S NAMES.	Commencing...	Ending.....	In Ser- vice Days, ... Months.	Dollars per month	Penna Currency..			
					£	S	D	
William Haymond, Capt.	Apr. 15	June 12	1 28 40	29	
Morgan Morgan, Lt.	Do 15	Do 12	1 28 27	19 11	6			Paid \$60 to y'r father
James Johnston, Ens.	" 26	" 12	1 17 20	11 15	...			Paid.
Zarah Ozban, Sergt.	" 15	" 12	1 28 8	5 16	...			Paid to W. Pettyjohn.
Amos Ashcraft,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Paid.
John Doherty,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			
Edmond Chaney,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Paid yourself.
Jereh. Chaney,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Paid.
David Morgan,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Paid.
Thos. Haymond,	" 15	May 15	1 1 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 11	8			Paid.
Willm. Pettyjohn, ...	" 15	June 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Paid your father.
Amos Pettyjohn,	" 15	Do 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Payd your father.
Robt. Cambell,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			
John Ice,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Payd to M. Hardin
Fredk. Ice,	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			Paid to And Lee.
Henry Hank,	" 20	May 19	1 ... 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 10	...			
Peter Popeno,	" 24	June 12	1 19 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 1	8			Pd Maj. Martin.
Levy Carter,	" 26	May 26	1 1 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 11	8			
John Carter,	" 26	June 12	1 17 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 18	4			Paid Capt. Hoard.
Fredk. Huklebery ...	" 26	Do 12	1 17 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 18	4			Paid to Capt. Hord
Jarvis Brumagen,	" 26	" 12	1 ... 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 18	4			Paid to Capt. Scott
Jeremiah Simson,	" 26	May 19	... 24 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	"			
Valentine Kennett, ...	" 26	June 12	1 17 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 18	4			Paid himself.
Evan Morgan,	May 11	Do 12	1 2 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 13	4			Paid.
Ruben Boner,	Do 11	Do 12	1 2 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 13	4			Paid John Boner.
James Morgan, Sr.....	" 16	" 12	... 27 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 5	...			Paid.
John Lemasters,	" 28	" 12	... 15 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 5	...			Paid Jacob White
James Morgan, Jr.....	" 15	" 12	1 28 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 16	8			
				£	S	D	Virginia Currenoy.	
\$420.				126	0	8		

1777. MR. JOHN CORBLY, COMSY., CRD.	Pounds of Pork....	Pounds of Indian Meal.....	Pounds of Bacon...	Pints of Salt.....
By John Vandroof, 335 lb. Pork.....	335			
By Morgan Morgan, 102 Bacon.....			102	
By Do 7 Pints of Salt.....				7
By David Morgan, 219 of meal.....		219		
By Fredertck Ice. Sen., 148 Do.....		148		
By Calder Haymond, 31 Do.....		31		
	335	398	102	7

Received above mentioned provisions for use of the Militia stationed at Prickett's Fort, under my command, from the 12th of June until the 15th of July following, 1777.

WILLM. HAYMOND,
Capt.

SIR: Please let Capt. Owen Davey have ten pounds of lead from your friend, &c.

To Capt. Wm. Haymond. JOHN EVANS,
15th Augt. 1777.

Received of Capt. Jacob Prickett 433 lbs. of Pork, 432 lb of Indian Meal and 11 Pints of Salt for use of the Militia stationed at Prickett's Fort, under my command.

WILLM. HAYMOND,
Capt. 15th July, 1777.

The Commonwealth of Virginia,

To William Haymond Gent: Greeting.

Know you that from the Special Trust and Confidence which is reposed in your fidelity, courage, activity and good conduct, our Governor with the advice of the Council of State, and on the recommendation of the Worshipful Court of the County of Monongalia, doth appoint you, the said William Haymond, Major, in the Militia of the said County of Monongalia.

In testimony whereof these our letters are made patent.

Witness Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, our said Governor at Richmond, this 12th day of November, 1781. Registered in the War Office.

BENJ. HARRISON.

The Commonwealth of Virginia,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that the Court for the County of Monongalia having nominated William Haymond, Coroner for the said County, our Governor with the advice of the Council of State, doth approve of the said nomination, and hereby constitute and appoint him the said William Haymond, Gentleman, Coroner for the said County.

In testimony whereof, these our letters are sealed with the seal of the Commonwealth, and made patent. Witness Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, our said governor, at Richmond, on the 16th day of Novr., in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and Seventh of the Commonwealth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

SEAL.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, to all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that the Court for the County of Monongalia, having nominated William Haymond, Gentleman, to be Sheriff for the said County, our Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, doth approve of the said nomination, and hereby constitute and appoint him, the said William Haymond, Gentleman, Sheriff for the said County.

In testimony whereof our letters are made patent.

Witness Benjamin Harrison, Esq., our said Governor at Richmond, on the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

BENJ. HARRISON.

STATE SEAL.

Virginia, Harrison County:

Be it remembered that at the house of George Jackson on Buckhannon River, the 20th day of July, 1784, a commission of the peace and a commission of Oyer and Terminor, for the said County, directed to John P. Duval, Benj. Wilson, Wm. Lowther, James Anderson, Henry Delay, Nichs. Carpenter, Wm. Robinson, John Powers, Thomas Cheney, Jacob Westfall, Salathiel Goff and Patrick Hamilton was presented and read and thereupon the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth, was administered by Benj. Wilson Gent, to the said John P. Duval, and by him, to the above-named Trustees, and also the oath of office as directed by law.

Ordered that William Haymond be Recommended as a proper person to fill the office of Principal Surveyor for said County, and certifyd.

At a Court held for Harrison county on the third Tuesday in September, 1784, and ix year of the Com-

monwealth, Present, John Perry Duval, James Anderson, Henry Delay, Jacob Westfall, Gent, Justices.

William Haymond, Gent., Produced a Commission from his Excellency, the Governor, of Principal Surveyor of this County, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1784, and entered into Bond with John Perry Duvall and Henry Delay of £2,000, payable to his Excellency, &c., for the faithful performance of his office, and said bond is ordered to be filed in the Clerk's Office.

WE the President and Professors of William and Mary College, do hereby certify, his Excellency, the Governour, that we have examined William Haymond, Gentleman, and find him able to execute the office, and fulfill the duties of a Surveyor: and we nominate him to be Surveyor for the County of Harrison.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said College to be affixed, this twenty third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

G. WYTHER.

J. McCLURG.

CHARLES BELLINI.

Seal of the
College.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, to William Haymond, Gentleman, Greeting:

Know you that our Governour, being duly certified of your ability and good character, hath constituted you the said William Haymond, Surveyor for the County of Harrison, with authority to execute the said office, within the said County, and to take for so doing, the fees allowed by law. Saving and

reserving to the President and professors of the College of William and Mary one sixth part of the legal fees which shall be received by you.

In testimony whereof these our letters are made patent.

Witness Benjamin Harrison Esquire, our Governour, at the City of Richmond, the 26, day of August, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and Eighty four.

BENJ. HARRISON.

[STATE SEAL]

Endorsement.

The within named William Haymond, is hereby required to give bond before the Court of said County, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum oi two thousand pounds, payable to the Governour and his successors for the faithful execution of his office.

With advice of Council.

BENJ. HARRISON.

DEED FOR HOME PLACE.

This indenture made the Nineteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one between Isaac Shinn and Samuel Shinn, of the County of Harrison, and State of Virginia, of the one part, and William Haymond of the same County; of the other part; Witnesseth: That the said Isaac Shinn & Samuel Shinn in compliance with the last will and testament of Benjamin Shinn; deceased, and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds, current money, to them in hand paid, have bargained and sold unto the said William Haymond, and his heirs and assigns one certain tract or parcel of land, lying in the said County of Harrison, containing one hundred and ninety four acres and a half, including part of a tract

of four hundred acres of land, granted to Joseph Gregory by patent, and also part of another tract of four hundred acres of land granted to Sotha Hickman by patent, situate on Daviss' run, or (other wise Zacks run) a drain of Elk Creek, and bounded as follows, to wit:

(Here follows description.)

In witness whereof the said Isaac Shinn, and Samuel Shinn, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year above written.

ISAAC SHINN. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL SHINN [SEAL.]

Acknowledged in open Court.

Teste.

BENJ. WILSON, Clerk.

Harrison County, September Court, 1791.

Then Isaac and Samuel Shinn's, came into Court, and by virtue of Benjamin Shinn, deceased, last will and testament, they acknowledged the within Deed of conveyance of 194 and $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land to William Haymond, and the said Deed was ordered to be recorded.

Teste. BENJ. WILSON, C. H. C.

(Deed Book No. 1—page 198.)

The following is an account of a meteor that passed over the North West portion of Virginia, about the year 1800, and by its brilliant light accompanied by tremendous explosions, created consternation and alarm among the inhabitants:

Agreeable to my own observations and taking into view the observations of several others, who saw the light rise up previous to its spreading, the origin of the phenomenon must have been between the West

and North West from me, at the distance of about five or six and twenty miles, at or near the Buckeye bottom.

The first report was rumbling, and by information was heard upwards of two hundred miles. The subsequent reports were distinct not involved one with another, and regularly timed to about two thirds of a second, much louder than cannon or other reports that I ever heard. They passed from West to East, about three miles and three quarters above the Earth, at the rate of about thirty eight miles in a minute.

Their distance from me when nearest, was about six miles and two thirds. The distance from me to the last I heard, was about twenty miles and one third.

I am Dr. Sir yr. obt. Servt.

WM. HAYMOND.

MR. ROBERT NEWMAN.

Centreville.

William Haymond prepared a pamphlet containing 102 pages in manuscript, setting forth explanations of geometrical problems, which shows deep study and an accurate knowledge of the science of mathematics.

The little book is not dated and is said to have been prepared for the celebrated lawyer, Phillip Doddridge.

The following preface on the title page in the author's handwriting explains its object:

‘SIR: You request from me an explanation of the principles of circles, squares, globes, cubes and tri-

angles in all cases wherein I have a knowledge of such principles, which have not been explained in any books, also suitable propositions.

It is impossible for me to know what principles have been explained in books, but I will make explanations, which I have not discovered in any books, and state propositions suitable thereto, but in some cases, I shall necessarily employ propositions and proportions stated in books, and as I have never discovered an explanation of the principles on which the rules for obtaining the area of circles is founded, I will commence with that explanation."

WILLIAM HAYMOND'S WILL.

I, William Haymond of Harrison County, and State of Virginia, do make my last will and testament, as follows, To wit:

2d. I give to my wife Mary Haymond, my negro Dick, and one third of my land as long as she lives & one third of my personal property.

3d. I give to my son Cyrus Haymond, and his heirs and assigns all my land.

4th. I wish the balance of my personal estate, including debts due to me, to be divided between all my children equally,

5th. I appoint Thomas Haymond and Cyrus Haymond, my Executors.

Witness my hand & seal, the 10th day of November, 1821.

WM. HAYMOND [SEAL]

Test.

WM. BELL

THOMAS HICKMAN

RUFUS HAYMOND.

DIED.

(Written by John G. Jackson).

At his residence near Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, on the 12th, November, 1821, Major William Haymond, who was born on the 4th of January O. S., 1740.

This excellent man was the surveyor of his county, and a justice of the peace therein, from its first formation until his decease, and such was the purity of his life, notwithstanding the tendency of his official duties to excite the ill will of the disappointed speculator, and suitor, that he lived and died without an enemy; and his virtues became so proverbial that when excellence was ascribed to a great and good man, it was said of him, "He was almost as perfect as Major Haymond."

Major Haymond was a sergeant in one of the companies commanded by Colonel George Washington, before the Revolutionary war, and was honored on many occasions with the confidence of that great man. His mind was well stored with interesting anecdotes of that interesting period, which he communicated to his friends with his characteristic simplicity, and so rigid was his veracity, that no inducement could prompt him to magnify the incidents, by the vivid coloring so usual in the narrative of events long past by.

The writer of this humble tribute to his worth, for twenty years, found at the elections, where he was often a candidate for the popular suffrage, in this venerable man, a constant opponent. But his opposition had nothing in it of the characteristics of party strife. It was founded on the convictions of his judgment, and he never strove to unite a single voter with

him, much less did he presume to censure those who entertained different opinions upon political subjects. On the contrary, he declined expressing his intentions how to vote, lest it might tend to influence others.

In that period of great excitement, he frequently visited the writer, and after spending the night at his house, attended the election and voted for his competitor.

Yet his society was sought for and cherished, because he was personally a sincere friend, and in the exercise of his high privileges as an American citizen at the polls, he acted with the same spirit that governed him on the bench of justice, without favor and without malice.

How enviable would our condition be if the example of our departed friend was universally imitated. Then instead of the widespread mischiefs of political convulsion, which we constantly witness at the period of elections, and the ultimate effects of which every true patriot contemplates with pain and sorrow, we should realize all the good that belongs to the right of self-government, without alloy.

It was not in the enumerated walks of life alone that Major Haymond shone conspicuous. He was frugal and temperate, and in a state of mere mediocrity of fortune, was happy and contented.

He died in the presence of his wife and eight of his children.

He had 19 children, of whom 11 survived him, 81 grandchildren, of whom 62 were living; 38 great grandchildren, of whom 31 were living; 9 sons-in-law, of whom 6 were living, and 4 daughters-in-law, all living.

J.

National Intelligencer, December 13, 1821.

OLD LETTERS.

RITCHIE COUNTY, W. VA.,
September, 8, 1871.

COL. LUTHER HAYMOND,
Clarksburg, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 1st inst. was received some days ago. In answer to your two first inquiries I will state that my father had a brother whose name was Calder Haymond, and that the Haymonds of Taylor County are descendants of his. As far back as I can recollect Uncle Calder Haymond lived on the east side of the Monongahela River, about three miles below where Fairmont now is. He was six years older than my father, and considerably larger person. I was once at his house which was in his second wife's time. They had one daughter (the only child) about ten years old. He had three sons by his first wife, that I knew, and some daughters. One of his daughters married Raynier Hall. I have seen her. Another married one of the Holts. His three sons' names were Edward, Thomas and John. The latter was much the youngest of the three brothers. Edward and Thomas were the oldest of all of them.

I have no certain knowledge of the time when Uncle Calder moved to Monongalia County, but I presume it was before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, as his son Thomas' name is on the pay roll as a soldier in a company commanded by my father, and stationed in Morgantown in the year 1777. Thomas Haymond's name is also on the pay roll of a company of volunteers, raised in 1781 at

Morgantown by Capt. Ferrel, to be under command of Genl. Clark, in the West.

Thomas afterwards got to be a Methodist preacher. When I was a small boy he used to preach near my father's. I suppose he was sent to preach on some circuit on the Eastern shore of Maryland, where he died, which must have been before the year 1800.

The Haymonds of Taylor County are descendants of Edward Haymond. I think he was Uncle Calder's oldest son. He too had been a Revolutionary soldier. In old times I often heard him spoken of as a first rate soldier. I recollect hearing that the Captain he had served under said that if he had the whole world to choose soldiers from, that Edward Haymond & another soldier, whose name I have forgotten, would be his first choice.

He lived on the old State road six miles east of where Fetterman now is. In the month of April 1808, I stayed two nights with him. He was a man of few words, but I got him to tell of some of his fighting in the army, but don't recollect the particulars clear enough to write. I remember that he told me that he served five years in the army.

Uncle Calder and his son John removed to Indiana about the year 1812 or 1813. I don't recollect whether Edward went with them, or whether he died, but Edward's son John remained on the farm.

In 1844 I was at his house. He was then a widower, but married again afterwards. I don't know whether he had any brothers there or not; it is probable that he had; if so the present Haymonds of Taylor County are their descendants.

As to the Haymans of the West, which you inquire about, I have no idea that they are relations of our family. Their name is spelled differently. They first settled on the Ohio River some 6 or seven miles above the Letart falls, on the Ohio side. I was once acquainted with some of them. They did not resemble our family. They were of good standing in the neighborhood, as I was told.

In the winter of the year 1834-5, I stayed five or six weeks at Cincinnati, where I got acquainted with two or three of them who lived at Newport a town on the Kentucky side of the river opposite to Cincinnati. I stayed one night with one of them. He seemed very anxious to find out something that would show our two families were related. He asked me many questions respecting my ancestors, and probably I asked him similar questions, respecting his ancestors, but all to no purpose. Finally he told me that in the time of the American Revolution, his ancestors had taken sides with the British; that when the Jefferson Republican party was organized, that they had taken sides and acted with it so long as it lasted; and that the then present generation were members of the Whig party. In reply to this I told him that my ancestors and nearly all of them who were able to bear arms in that Revolution, had done so on side of American independence; that they were or had been members of the Federal party; and that I could only claim kin with him so far as Whig principles were concerned. This ended the conversation on that subject. If you want the two pay rolls, mentioned in this letter, you can have them, they are both in my father's handwriting.

I once had the muster roll of the company commanded by my father, in the year 1777, but many years ago I let Thomas S. Haymond or his son William have it. As William talked about publishing or writing a history of the family, it is probable it is now in possession of Alpheus Haymond, among the papers of his father or brother William.

Very Respectfully Yours,

DANIEL HAYMOND.

W. VA. Sept. 26, 1871.

COL. LUTHER HAYMOND

DEAR SIR. Yours of the 16th, inst. came to hand a few days ago.

I think that Uncle Calder Haymond and his son John and his family, settled somewhere within 10 or 15 miles of Brookeville, Indiana. Your uncle Lewis Bond, I think, had some acquaintance with them. They went there a short time before he died. The place he settled on was some five or six miles north or north east of Brookville.

If my father had any other brothers than Calder, I have no recollection of ever hearing of any of them. I have heard of two of his sisters, one of which married a man whose name was Kelly, and the other married William Kenton, a brother to Simon Kenton whose name you may have seen in the history of the Indian wars.

Wm. Kenton came to my father's house, I think in the year 1802, & stayed there a week or two. He was a man of good appearance. At that time he

lived on Mad River, Ohio, in Champaign County, I think.

Yours &c.

DANL. HAYMOND.

NEW YORK, 26th, Dec. 1845.

SIR. Yours of the 19th, inst. received. I met your grandfather four times in the years 1784-1786, once at my house in Fayette Co. Pennsylvania, three times at Clarksburg, every time on business. All I can say of him is, that he was very intelligent, understood thoroughly every branch of his business, and was an excellent officer. He was moreover disinterested and a man of the strictest probity and integrity.

No one in that part of the country enjoyed a higher consideration, and was more universally respected. But owing to my short personal intercourse with him, and to the distance of our places of residence, I know absolutely nothing of his place of birth, services or history.

Your Obdt. Servant.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

MR. LUTHER HAYMOND.
Clarksburg, Va.

The following accounts of Major William Haymond were kept on the back of a militia pay roll.

1779.

March 17: Mr. Henry Stephen Dr.

To 2 Bushels of corn at 8 Dollars Pr. Bushel £4-16-0

April 12. Capt. David Scott Dr.

To 2 Bushels of Corn at 10 Dollars pr. Bushel £6-0-0

April Col. Zackll. Morgan Dr.

To 2 Bushels of corn at 10 Dollars or lent.

May 1. Colo. John Evans. Dr.

To 2½ Bushels of corn-lent.

May 1. Jacob Jacobs Dr.

To 2½ Bushels of corn-lent.

PART FIFTH.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM HAYMOND, JR., TO
LUTHER HAYMOND.

Palatine Hill, Va., 18th Feby 1842.

Mr. Luther Haymond,

SIR: Your letter was duly received some time past asking or requesting something in relation to the education, residence, trade, &c., of my father. I should have answered before only I have been unwell. It is but little I can say in relation to his life, nothing scarcely of any consequence, some few anecdotes, &c. It is, I think, likely he was raised on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but I do not know. Let that be as it may he lived before moving to this country near Montgomery Court House, at or near Rockville. He, I suppose, was educated someplace there. He was one of the best arithmeticians, understood surveying &c. I believe he had learned the trade of wagon-making, however he could make almost anything out of wood and iron.

I have understood he commanded a company at the taking possession of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. I have heard it said when living in Maryland, he being from home, his dwelling house was burnt, on his return my mother was bewailing their loss, he in reply said they had a kitchen, and appeared to be contented.

At the above mentioned place, near said Court House, I suppose I was born in the year 1771.

In the year 1773 my father moved to this country. It is strongly impressed on my mind, that we stopped in the forks of Cheat River, at or near Rogers Fort. We may have stayed here a year or two. I think one of my brothers, a child, died. This can be known

by reference to his family record. The next I recollect, our family were living in the Monongahela Glades near Decker's Creek. It seems very strange that any person should have settled there at that date, when the whole country was almost vacant, I have no recollection how long we lived there, but I presume not long. As soon as war broke out we had to leave there and the whole family went to Kearns' Fort, opposite where Morgantown now stands. My father then had eight negroes. We planted and tended in corn the ground where Morgantown now stands. This was a stockaded fort. At one time I think there was a company of soldiers there. While living there Coburn's Fort, about two miles this side of Kearns' Fort, was burnt by the Indians. I was at it when on fire.

How it happened that I was suffered to go I cannot tell. Miller and Woodfin were killed on Miller's place, three miles from Kearns' Fort while we were there. They were brought into the fort on poles, having their feet and hands tied and the pole running between them. I remember this perfectly. When we left the Glades we had two horses, Slider and Prince; the former a brown, the latter a black horse. They often ran away and went to the Glades; brother John and myself would go after them. These two horses I may hereafter mention. While living in Kearns' Fort we had the small pox in the natural way, all the family except my father, who had had it. Two children I think were all that died there with that disease; however my father lost six or seven of his negroes there. It was said they were poisoned.

While living in said fort we boys would go on what was called the Hog-Back near the fort to hunt ramps. We used the bow and arrow and were very good at shooting them. Once while in the yard some one shot up an arrow straight; it fell and struck through the wrist of either Col. John Evans or one of the

Wilsons, it was hard to draw out. This was all the accidents I recollect happening while we lived in the fort.

We moved from the fort what time I cannot say, went about two or three miles below town on the land of John Johnson, sometimes on the land of William Joseph. While living on these farms, we were often called up in the night and moved off a mile or two to some house for safety. Once I recollect we went to our house, while there some person came riding by as fast as he could and said he saw an Indian just back. The men ran out with their guns but no Indians. On examining it was found that he had seen a dogwood which some person had cut, and a red substance had oozed out of it. We often had such alarms, and often the Indians killed or took prisoners in three or four miles or less of us. During what was called the hard winter, the snow was very deep. We lived in a large old house on Johnson's land; it had two doors. I remember we would draw large logs in the house with Prince and roll them on the fire. My father would go on Wickwire's creek, about sixteen miles from this place, and hunt in the fall. This hard winter he had a number of deer skins hung around the house to keep the wind off.

In those days we wore short breeches and leggins; what else I do not recollect, How we lived I have an indistinct recollection. I remember brother John and myself with Slider and Prince went to Ruble's Mill, in Pennsylvania, eleven miles, stayed all night, next morning when on our horses to start for home, Ruble or some other person brought each of us a piece of light bread spread with butter. This I thought such a great feast that I have it in my mind to this day:

While we were living, I think on Joseph's land, the Indians, I presume, killed Madison, the surveyor of all this country. Hanway was appointed. I have

understood, or heard at the time, that my father might have gotten the appointment, but I suppose he thought Hanway wanted it and he would not interfere.

While living here Albert Gallatin and — Savory were at my father's to see something about land.

The surveyor's office was kept at a Mr. Pierpoint's about two miles from where we lived. I was once there with my father. There were several gentlemen there from Philadelphia, getting or locating land. As my father had been in the country above this place, they applied to him to locate for them, how much I cannot say, 10, 20 or 100,000 acres more or less. My father directed how their entries should be made. They wished to pay but he would have nothing. He or they said they might or would give me something; finally they gave me a dollar. I remember, I think, hearing my father say he expected they would give eight or ten dollars. Next day we started for home on Silder and Prince, with the dollar in my pocket, if I had a pocket, but before we got home my father borrowed the dollar and sent me to Kearn's Mill to buy corn with it. I believe I got $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. I have often thought of this circumstance. He here had an opportunity to get a considerable sum if he would have made a charge, and although his family were perhaps on the brink of suffering, he preferred leaving it to their honor rather than charge them. It seems as if no situation of circumstances would change his course. While living here at William Joseph's or Johnson's, the last negro (a man) died. While we were living on Joseph's land David Morgan killed the two Indians. They sent my father a piece of tanned Indian skin for a strop.

I went occasionally to school, I suppose a year or two. Two boys and myself were one day in the woods near Owen Davis' orchard. They concluded to go and get some apples and I stayed back. On their return

I helped eat them. This comes the nearest to stealing of anything I have any recollection of in my life, my partaking of a part. How I happen to remember it so long I cannot say. In those days I used the bow and arrow, killed squirrels in the corn field, birds, &c.

I was with my father at the rope works making cords to make a hoppose. He was preparing to go in the Revolutionary Army and had got ready, when news came that peace was made. They had a great rejoicing meeting on the occasion at Morgantown. The Indians were less troublesome than they had been. People began to stir about.

Harrison County was formed out of Monongalia in 1783 or 4. My father was appointed surveyor, we still living on Joseph's farm. Thomas Laidley had brought a store to Morgantown and Mr. Neely. My father bought a bear skin coat, as he had to go to Williamsburg to be examined. The morning before he started Laidley and Mense his storekeeper came to our house with I believe twenty half joes, in all two hundred dollars in gold, to send to Richmond to buy land warrants. I remember hearing my father say he was ashamed to wear said coat for fear people would say he was proud.

Of the old settlers I have no recollection. Whether my father was in the Revolutionary war or not I do not know. If he was it was while we lived in the fort. How it happened that he was called Major I cannot say. He, I suppose, was in the army when Daniel Morgan was a waggoner there of which I suppose you have heard. It has always been my impression that he was in the Revolutionary Army. How it happened that he got the appointment of surveyor in Harrison I cannot tell, but I think he did not electioneer for it. I have omitted to say that some time before this he was appointed one of the Commissioners to settle the claims to unpatented

lands in the country. During this time he obtained a certificate for his land in the Glades. He also got two other certificates for land in Harrison County. I may hereafter refer to them. In the spring or summer of 1784 brother John with others started from the mouth of Decker's Creek in canoes down the river and went to the mouth of Kanawha to survey for Vanderen.

On the return of my father from Richmond he went to Clarksburg on his duty of office. In October following brother John, having returned from Kanawha, and myself, with those two celebrated horses, Silder and Prince, took two loads of plunder. I was then thirteen years old. Brother John went up to Jonathan, and got two or three more horses to help us move. I knew no person in Clarksburg, and was quite lost. There I met David Prunty and went back of that hill with him to hunt chestnuts. Clarksburg was built by two rows of cabins extending from near where the Court House now is to Jackson's house on the east side of Elk Creek. It had been built to answer for a fort. Next day we started for home which day the Indians attacked I believe Mr. West where Weston now stands. When we arrived at home we got a Mr. Tibbs to help us with a horse. We started and on the first day stayed or lodged on Tom's Run two miles below Smithton. Next day got to Prickett's settlement. Third day to the Valley River, Fourth day just above where William Martin's brick house now stands, and the fifth day we arrived in Clarksburg in the afternoon, having been five days on the road, nearly.

If I feel like writing I will continue the narrative although a great part so far is in relation to myself. When I think of those times above mentioned, it seems strange to me how the people survived, many times without anything to eat and little to wear. I think I ought to have stated that when we were on

Joseph's farm my father gave \$1000 for a peck of salt. He had a considerable quantity of Continental money. It is likely he sold his possessions in Maryland and took continental money for the same.

WM. HAYMOND.

LETTER NO. 2.

Palatine Hill, Marion County, W. Va.,
March 18th, 1842.

LUTHER HAYMOND.

SIR: In my first letter I informed you that I had a brother who died at Roger's Fort. On examining an extract from the record of our family I find my recollection was right, although I suppose I had not noticed it for fifty years. Walter, a brother, was born in May 1774 and died in November of the same year. I am not able to say where your father was born. He was born in January, 1776, I suppose in the Glades or in Kearns's Fort, perhaps he can tell. Your Aunt Sarah Bond was born in 1778, and sucked when her mother had the small pox. We then lived in the Fort.

I omitted to tell you that in 1782 my father bought 330 acres of the land I live on, for which he paid one hundred pounds. He intended to settle on it, and I suppose would have done so, had he not got the surveyor's office in Harrison County.

I will now commence my narrative. At Clarksburg where we arrived in the fall of 1784 we stopped at a house nearly opposite James P. Bartlett's tavern. I have no recollection how long we stayed there; perhaps, but a few days, as my father bought 60 acres of land for sixty pounds, about three quarters of a mile above town where we moved with Slider and Prince and built a house for an office.

You have heard, I suppose, that my father always

kept an open house, we had considerable of company, strangers &c. coming to the office. While here my father purchased Dick, I suppose you remember him, and also a negro girl named Patience. On this place we farmed some with Silder and Prince, but it was but little. Here I laid my bow and arrows aside and used the rifle. We often had company, Col. Lowther, J. Custard and others shot matches. I was not able to shoot off hand. I took a rest, the others shot off hand. I nearly always shot cutting shots—about 25 or 30 yards was the distance.

Sometime about the year 1787 there was a law passed to make a road from the mouth of the Little Kanawha to some point on Cheat or further east. My father was one of the Commissioners. The first part of the road was I believe made from Clarksburg eastward. I was once with the Commissioners as far as Minear's on the Valley River viewing and marking the road. The Commissioners then commenced viewing from Clarksburg to the Ohio River, but would get lost in coming back. They then started with the compass at Clarksburg, and ran a due west course and struck the Ohio River six or eight miles below Marietta. They then marked the road back to Clarksburg keeping the west line for a guide. The road was then cut out. On my father's return from one of these trips he found my mother sick in November or December, 1788. He also came home sick. A few days after my mother died. I can say but little about her, as I scarcely had sense to know I had a mother before she was gone. Old Mr. Morgan Morgan has told me that she understood the scriptures better than any other person he ever knew. She, I believe, held to the Church of England. She was buried at the west end of Clarksburg. Two years past when I was at Clarksburg, I went to see if I could find any sign of the grave. I hired a man to pale it in, which had been done about 53 years before. She, I believe, was a

woman of strong mind and high temper. I had by this time become familiar with a gun and the woods. Killed turkeys and some deer. For some years the Indians had not been very bad or done much mischief. Once in Clarksburg I was at a draft to furnish men to be stationed on the frontier. My father stood draft but got clear. Some little I went to school, but spent much of my time in Clarksburg playing ball, &c. But I never could find agreeable company with those high frolicking people, for I never attempted to dance more than two or three times in my life. I believe that in the fall of 1789 my father married again, brother John and myself were at that time on Ten-mile hunting. We had surmised its taking place before we left home. Of course I suppose we were opposed to it, for it seems to be an instinct in a child not to love a step-mother. So it was with me. She always used me as well as she could, and the rest of the children, but if I did not love her I never to my recollection gave her a disrespectful word during the time I was at home.

I believe in the year 1790 I went with the commissioners to the Ohio River to view the road made. While at Isaac Williams', opposite to the mouth of the Muskingum and Marietta, I laid out a town for Mr. Williams, for which he gave me a lot. By the by I neglected to get a deed for it and lost it, though after I moved to the place where I now live, I sent him a plan of the town with my name on the lot with the request that he would make me a deed, but he failed. This shows what a person may lose by neglecting at times to do a little writing.

On our way home we camped on the flat just this side of the lower crossing of Middle Island Creek, built fires to keep off the gnats. I had laid down and fallen asleep when one of the company came to me and said the Indians were around or near the fire. We moved off a small distance and stayed until near

day, when we started. I supposed they had heard some animal walking. This was the greatest alarm I ever had before or after, being awakened out of sleep was the reason I suppose. Yours, &c.,

WM. HAYMOND.

LETTER NO. 3.

Palatine Hill, March 25th, 1842.

Luther Haymond:

Sir:—In my last I informed you of our alarm on the road just this side of the lower crossing of Middle Island. We proceeded home without being molested. About this time or the year before there was a great scarcity of grain in Harrison county. A great many people went to Pennsylvania after it, among the rest brother John and myself. We went to John Hall's, where Mr. Reeder now lives, and bought a canoe of said Hall, went down the river to the mouth of Whitely to Thomas Douglass. He had married my sister Ann. There we bought, I believe, five or seven barrels of flour. Started up the river, hired a hand three miles above Morgantown. We continued and arrived with our flour at the mouth of Elk creek after a week's hard labor.

About or in the year 1790 the Indians killed Johnson's family on Ten Mile Creek (you know the place). Johnson had gone on Saturday to watch a lick. On his return home he found his house in a dreadful situation. The bed tick had been ripped open, the feathers scattered, a cow killed, and I believe, a hog in the yard. He judged the cause and immediately started for Clarksburg, but took the contrary course. He went the same or nearly the same course the Indians did for a short distance, however, he got to Clarksburg about 2 o'clock. About twenty of us started, some on horseback and some on foot, ran nearly the

whole distance and got to the house of Johnson about one hour before sundown, took the Indians' trail, in about two or three hundred yards we passed a deer that Johnson had killed and there brought off his horse. We went about one mile on the trail to the top of the ridge, some of the men stopped to parley, some of us proceeded a little further and found Johnson's wife and three children lying dead. They had been tomhawked and scalped and were laid with their feet pointing east, west, north and south. As near as I could guess thus: \perp . This was an awful sight to me and the rest of the men, but nothing in comparison to that of Mr. Johnson. The bereaved husband and father seemed to be unable to bear the shock. If it was hard to bear in those days of hardships how do you think it would be borne in these days. We laid the dead together and covered them with a bed cover, and returned back to the house, went into the woods and staid till the next morning, when we dug a grave and buried the four together. As we were about finishing, Col. Lowther with about fifteen men came to us. We then took the trail. They kept along the ridge, up Tenmile creek, crossed the creek, raised the hill on the west side and fell on the head of a small stream of Rush Run near the mouth of the latter, crossed Rush run, and took the hill, just leaving Owen Davis', now Marsh's place, to the left. Here we held a consultation and it was decided that the Indians had too long the start, and if overtaken would kill the prisoners and the chase was given up and we returned home. This Indian tale may perhaps be out of place, but thinking of those days I could not forbear giving you an account of this sorrowful event.

I must tell you a little anecdote. A Mr. Amaziah Davisson who formerly lived about three miles east of Clarksburg, had traveled the road from Marietta to Clarksburg. I saw him some time after this, and he told me that he had been very uneasy for some time

past, as he had heard that my father had called him a liar. He had said there was one hill on said road that it would take 1,000 horses to pull an empty wagon up. When my father heard it he said it was a lie, for 500 could do it. After his hearing how he happened to be called a liar he was pleased at the joke.

I informed you that my father had taken two certificates for land in Harrison (I supposed assigned to him), one on the West Fork for a valuable tract, some person claimed it and he gave it up. The other was for 400 acres on Rooting Creek where Simon Arnold now lives, I remember hearing it said that he got this tract surveyed and some person who lived on the Branch claimed the land and he assigned him the plat. Adjoining this he had a preemption warrant of 1000 acres which he got surveyed. I helped to carry the chain. Previous to our going to survey, George Arnold, who made the 1000 survey, asked my father if he intended to take the land between the 400 acre survey and Grigsby's survey. My father said not and Arnold located it. I believe that this was the best land in the bounds of the 1000 acre survey. My father it seems had made his calculations to make his survey above the resident right, and would not change even for better land. I do not make this statement with any reflection on him. I am perfectly satisfied, but to show how little he cared for anything in this world. The land he sold for little but I expect it in part is now valuable.

Poor old Slider and Prince died I believe while we lived at that place. They had lived in the times that tried men's souls, but this they knew but little about. I shall have but little to say hereafter to you in this narrative except you wish to hear some other of my adventures with the Indians, &c. I think Nicholas

Carpenter, who lives in your place (Clarksburg, Va.) was with us at Johnson's at the time his family was killed. Ask him. Yours &c.

WM. HAYMOND.

No. 4.

Palatine Hill, Va., 6th Apl. 1842.

LUTHER HAYMOND,

SIR: In my last letter I had brought my narrative up to the year 1790. We were still living on the hill above Clarksburg. The Indians were getting to be very troublesome, still we would venture in the woods. It seems strange to me at this time, that my father would indulge us in our excursions at that time. As those times are so forcibly impressed on my mind I will give you an account of one or two circumstances which to me now would seem very perilous. In the fall of 1790 I went with old Mr. Thomas Nutter and Isaac Richards on a hunting excursion to see if we could find any buffaloes. We steered our course through the hills towards Marietta, generally leaving the road to our right hand until we reached the Hughes River, five miles below where the road crossed said river, we fell on the trail of a buffalo bull, followed him about a mile when we saw him jump up and start to run. Richards and myself fired at the same instant; one of us shot him in some part of the head which brought him to his knees; the other hit him behind the shoulder which was the killing shot. He ran about 150 yards and fell. He was a fine animal. We butchered him and set out for home. We came into the State road near where Mr. Martin now lives, we arrived safe at home with our meat. One other trip I will mention. In the last of February, 1791, Jonathan Coburn and myself started on a trapping voyage; we hired Daniel McCann to go with us to the mouth of Fink's Fork of

Leading Creek to help carry our traps out and bring in our horses. Just below the mouth of said Fork Coburn and myself camped, built a canoe, and stayed there about a week. While there we caught four beavers. We then descended the creek in our canoe to its mouth, which we thought was about twenty-five miles. At the junction of the creek with the river we set a trap and then went up the river about one hundred yards; it was then near dark. Coburn went on the land to find a place to camp; he came back and said he had found a fine chance for a fire, a small house, he said, which had been built by hunters to put meat in. We struck fire, put in a quantity, and it blazed up finely while the bark lasted, and then it took the balance of the night to keep it alive. It was a very cold night and too dark to hunt wood. As soon as day came we made a fine fire to thaw ourselves. Coburn said he had dreamed he had a scuffle with a man who had but one arm and said he, "I expect I shall find a beaver in the trap with one foot off." He went to the trap and brought back a beaver which had lost one of its fore legs. I suppose he had been caught in a trap and gnawed his leg off. This was one of the truest dreams I ever knew. We then descended the river slowly saying to each other that when we got to the usual crossing places of the Indians we would be very careful, but we always forgot to be so in crossing those places. There had been a great beech mast the preceding year. There was plenty of mast in March. The woods were full of bear, deer and some buffalo, and a large quantity of turkeys. We lived chiefly on turkeys. They were very fat. About ten miles above the mouth of the West Fork of the Kanawha we killed a buffalo, and about six miles above the same place we saw a bear swimming the river. We landed and had a hard fight. We shot about six times before we killed him. I think he would have weighed about 400 pounds. We took him

on board our canoe. Just above said West Fork I saw some deer, landed and proceeded after them. Coburn shot a buffalo on the bank. The dogs jumped out of the canoe and ran the buffalo down the river and stopped opposite to me, but I still kept down the river, and left Coburn to kill him, which he did. He was a very large bull. We landed at the mouth of the West fork where we barbecued bear meat &c. and then proceeded down said river. About a mile below the mouth of Spring creek we saw a deer standing near the river. Coburn landed to shoot it, when about half up the bank, we heard a gun up Spring creek. Says Coburn, "Shall I shoot?" at that time the deer ran. We heard dogs bark and then thought it a white man, tho' with some doubts. We started and got near where we thought the gun was fired and halloed, and the man answered and we went to him. He had killed a fine bear. He thought when he heard us (or I suppose he would have broke ground) that it was his two companions who had left him 26 days past for Neals station. He had been camped about three miles below Spring Creek, had killed and jerked some buffaloes. We took his bear and carried it or a part of it to our canoe and started again. Before we got to his camp we found a fine canoe lodged on the side of the bank, which we launched and took with us,

While there launching the canoe Coburn shot a large otter the skin of which we afterwards sold for four or five dollars. We stayed at his camp that night consulting whether to go up the river again to the mouth of the West fork to hunt. But Coburn having a family was opposed to returning and having so many dreams, I suppose having once dreamed true thought he had done so again. So we gave it up. I am not aware that these hunting trips will be

interesting to you. I write them merely to show how venturesome people were in those days.

Yours &c.

WM. HAYMOND.

NO. 5.

Palatine Hill, Va., Apl. 10, 1842.

LUTHER HAYMOND,

SIR: In my last letter I think I stated that our trip on Kanawha was in 1791. I am not certain whether it was in that year or 1792, not important. In my last letter we were as far as Shepherd's Camp. Shepherd was the name of the man we found in the woods—the next morning after we got to his camp we loaded his meat in our canoe, that is the one we found. We left our first made canoe and descended the the river, had not gone far before we met two men going up the river to hunt, each in a separate canoe. Shepherd went back with them and Coburn and myself proceeded down the river having first exchanged our big canoe with one of them for a less one. We landed at Neal's station safe with our load. Stayed there a day or two and then proceeded up the Ohio to Marietta. The river was very high and we had a hard days work to get up, not being in the habit of working. At Marietta we sold our skins, Bear meat &c. After staying several days at Mr. Williams we started home. When about six miles we met Isaac Richards with about 15 or 20 men going to be stationed at Williams and Neals stations.

Coburn would turn back with them to Williams. This I was opposed to but yielded, back we went, stayed three or four days and then started again. By this time our company had increased to 10 or 12 among whom was a Frenchman who could not understand English. He was not able to keep up and

Richards hired him his horse to ride to Clarksburg where we arrived safe, sometime about the first of April having been gone 40 days or upwards, during which time we had never changed our clothes. We might have made considerable if we had been industrious. We, I believe, sold our Beaver skins for two dollars a pound and the bear meat for six pence a pound. What would you think now, to see two such persons as we were?

In May following the Indians stole some horses on the West Fork of the Monongahela River and took two or three prisoners. They were followed to near the Kanawha River. Our men discovered them at night went back and laid until near day, when they crept up to the fire but the Indians were gone. They pursued them until they got to the river, a part of the Indians had crossed, the others had taken down the river, or otherwise the Indians that had crossed the river left the horses over on the west side of said river, being too closely pursued and took the prisoners off. Our men then went up the river to a ford crossed over and got the horses. On their return up to the ford to recross they saw that same Shepherd and his companion Daniel Rowell descending the river with our canoe before mentioned and a hollow Sycamore made so that it would carry a load. They thought at first sight that it was the Indians crossing the river and Shepherd and Rowell thought the others were Indians. However they soon found out the mistake. Shepherd and Rowell proceeded down the river and had not gone far when they saw the raft of the Indians floating from the shore, they having just crossed.

The same year or about that time the said Rowell and two other young men one of whom was a Neal, were up said river near the mouth of the West Fork. Rowell was setting in the canoe ferrying the others over the river, the two young men were standing up

when the Indians fired on them and killed the two young men who fell out of the canoe. Rowell swam ashore, ran to the camp and got his gun without a lock, he had taken it off to grease. He then made for Neals station. On his way he hid his gun and never was able to find it again. The men stationed at Neals ascended the River (Kanawha), found the men and buried them. The Indians had not found them as they were not scalped.

About this time the spies at Neals station saw the trail of Indians who had been on the West Fork of Monongahela and stole perhaps 8 or 10 horses. They had crossed the Kanawha some 25 or 30 miles above its mouth. The men at the station got in canoes, went down the Ohio until they struck the trail where they had crossed. They followed and overtook the Indians retook the horses and brought them back to the station, made a sale and divided the proceeds. This is the first and last case that I have any knowledge of that the men of this country kept the property taken from the Indians that had been stolen by them. (See the Border Warfare.)

In the year 1791 the Indians killed James or John McIntire and wife a mile or two above the mouth of Bingamon Creek. Five or six of us when we heard the news started and went to Benj. Robinson's. Robinson had appointed before we got to his house to meet some men on Buffalo Creek. We started eleven of us in all, went up Tenmile Creek to the mouth of Jones Run and in going up said run we found the trail of the Indians, but as Robinson had promised to meet those men we went on to Buffalo creek, but found no persons. We took up Buffalo to the head of Fishing Creek went down a considerable distance, took up a right hand branch on which we camped. Next morning crossed over the dividing ridge, fell on the waters of Middle Island, went down the same, to the creek about a mile below the

three forks. The Indians had just come down the creek. Here was a fresh trail. Col. George Jackson proposed that six men should be chosen who should strip as light as they could and go ahead of the horses. He also asked the privilege of choosing them and going ahead which was granted. I then thought, chosen or not, I would be one of them. George Jackson, Benj. Robinson, Christopher Carpenter, John Haymond, John Harbert, and myself the 6th one, were the number. We stripped ourselves as light as we could, tied handkerchiefs around our heads and proceeded as fast as we could. The Indians appeared to travel very carelessly, broke bushes &c. It was in May. The weeds were young and tender. We could follow a man very easily. We went about 7 or 8 miles, passed where the Indians had stopped to eat. Arriving on a high bank, Jackson turned around and said "where do you think they have gone," with that he jumped down the bank and we proceeded down on the beach a short distance, when one of the Indians fired. I think we were about 40 yards from them, we on the beach, they on the bank on the same side of the creek. We started on a run and had run 10 or 15 yards when the other three fired, then we were in about 30 yards of them. At the first gun Jackson wheeled around and said "where did that gun come from?" John Harbert and brother John discovered them first running up the hill, they fired. Benj. Robinson and myself ran and jumped on the bank where the Indians left their knapsacks. I fired the third shot, the Indians were 60 yards off. They had run up a very steep hill. Robinson shot at the same Indian that I did. I heard him or one of them talk after I shot. Jackson and Carpenter shot last. We then ran a little to the right from where the Indians had ran up the hill. I was the first on top with the company I was with (The other men had

joined us and two or three went round the hill in another place.)

We then turned down to where the Indians had got on the top of the hill, there we found a blanket, belt, knife scabbard, and blood. The Indian had bled considerable, he went about a quarter of a mile and cut a stick which we supposed was to stop the blood. We followed him about a mile when we then thought it dangerous to follow thinking he had his gun with him, and would hide and kill one of us. To my mortification we returned. We could have trailed him anywhere. On our return we found his shot pouch. Had we found it at first I think we would have overtaken him. About ten years afterwards his gun was found. After we fired I wanted to run down the creek as I could see that a run came in just below but the rest would not. If we had I have no doubt but we would have met them again as the wounded Indian crossed the point and run not very far from its mouth. The other Indians we did not follow, but I think they crossed below where the wounded one did. We returned to the Indian's place of attack where we found all their knapsacks, one shot pouch (having previously found one) four hatchets and all their plunder including the woman's scalp. Here on examination we found that brother John had been shot through the handkerchief just above his ear, and Jackson through the shirt sleeve near his wrist. Had we looked we would have found the Indian's gun. We ought to have expected that the Indian would throw away his gun before his shot pouch. I have since heard that one of the Cunninghams who was a prisoner with the Indians at that time, on his return said that an Indian came home and said that he had been with three others on Muddy River (West Fork), killed a man and woman, and they were followed, and they fired on the whitemen and killed two, and that the whiteman fired on them and wounded three, one

of whom died after crossing the second ridge at a run (we were on the second ridge and near the second run). The other two died between that and the Ohio River. If this account is true and the Indians we followed were the same, we must have shot well. We thought at the time we had wounded two. We sold our Indian plunder for about twenty dollars among which were some curious affairs.

Yours &c.

WM. HAYMOND.

No. 6.

Palatine Hill, Va. 13th. April 1842.

LUTHER HAYMOND,

SIR: I think in the year 1791 my father bought the land where brother Cyrus now lives in all about 200 acres for about 100 pounds.

In the fall, I think in October, we moved to it. On the road I cannot say how many gangs of turkeys we passed. I killed several on the way. Shortly I believe after we moved the Indians burnt Mr. Thompson's house on Lost Creek and killed his cow. The night following I was with several others at said house while it was burning. We stayed all night at the fire. The next morning we crossed the creek and took the ridge at Hackers Creek. We could not find the trail as it was too much in the settlement. We went to Hughes Run and Hackers Creek, where we were at one or two houses burning, that had been fired by the Indians. We then returned home by way of Rooting Creek. On the night after our return Sims house was burned. Next day I was at it. We took a circle round, but not far enough or we would have found the trail, as they were afterwards followed to near Buckhannon by another party. The Indians had stolen some horses, I believe at Sims cabin, and some at Buckhannon, from which place they steered their course to the Little Kanawha. Some of our men waylaid

them on the Little Kanawha, a day or two but got out of patience and went in search of them. I have understood they were gone but a little while, when the Indians passed the place where our men had laid in ambush for them. It seems to me that our men were on one side of the river and the Indians on the other. However be that as it may, the Indians effected their escape down the river.

As we were on a new farm we turned our attention to work that fall and spring (except hunting time when I followed the woods)

Next spring we planted a good crop. I worked on until June 1792 when the Indians being very troublesome Watson Clark and myself were appointed to go and be stationed at Williams Station, opposite Marietta. On the 22nd. day of said month we left Clarksburg with a horse to take for some person at the mouth of the little Kanawha. The first night we staid at Salem. There were I think 8 or 10 men stationed there. Next day we proceeded on and arrived safe on Sunday. We were directed by Col. Lowther who had command of the spies and military to go up the river to the mouth of Middle Island Creek, four days out and two in.

While we were there Mr. Moses Hunt who lived at Neals Station, a mile up Kanawha from its mouth, went out to hunt his horse. He met with three Indians, who I understood laid down their guns, and caught him by running. He said on their way to the Indian towns, that they would almost starve, and when they killed a deer they would eat like dogs. On their way they found a bee tree. One of them stripped climbed the tree, cut a hole, and took out the honey. Having traveled by one or more of their towns they got out of provisions, stretched Hunt on the ground, tied a pole across him, and all three turned out to hunt. Hunt got loose and returned home. I saw

him on his way. He was eleven days living on birds, roots &c.

Watson Clark and myself continued spying until the middle of August when he returned home, and Allison Clark took his place. We had to go up the river and back, anyway we thought proper. During the summer the weeds were so thick that we killed but few deer, and by the by it was rather dangerous to be shooting, but when we saw a deer we could not resist the temptation to shoot it. In the fall we killed a considerable number of them, one day six. They were plenty out in the hills.

One morning we heard two guns fired a mile or two from us, we concluded it was Indians, and steered for the place, when we got to or near, where we thought they had fired we placed ourselves by trees and howled like a wolf. We were answered by a man in the same manner. I continued howling, and so did he, he still coming nearer. In this situation I had to turn around and look in every direction, as I thought if his companions heard us, they would know that the third person or persons must be near. When he was about 120 yards from us he hallooed and called his companion by name, and I knew his voice. They had been up the river perhaps to Wheeling, and had landed their canoe there over night, and in the morning turned out hunting. If you will consider yourself behind a tree and hearing an Indian howl, and expect to see one or more every minute, you may judge of my feelings at that time. I will only say it was the most trying time of my life. We were fifteen miles up the river from our station.

One other time, I heard a gun near us, and in the fall the woods I saw burning appeared just to have been set on fire near where we had passed. By whom the gun was shot or the woods fired, I never could learn. If any Indians crossed the river during

our stay we had no knowledge of it, except in the two cases mentioned and they may have proceeded from white men strolling in the woods, but I was induced to believe that the woods were fired by the Indians. We returned home safe in December.

Yours &c.

WM. HAYMOND.

No. 7.

Palatine Hill, Va., 4th May 1842.

LUTHER HAYMOND,

Dear Sir:—I will give you an account of the Indians killing N. Carpenter as well as I recollect it (I think in a former letter I stated to you that Nicholas Carpenter was with us the time we overtook the Indians on Middle Island, if so it was a mistake for it was his brother Christopher, who was with us, we used to call him Stuffle Carpenter). This was in the year 1790 or 1791, Marietta being newly settled, Carpenter had collected a lot of cattle to drive there. I saw him in Clarksburg, the day or the day before he started, and I was on the eve of going with him, but did not. He went on with his son about twelve years of age, Jesse Hughes and two or three other men. A company of Indians came near Neal's Station on the Little Kanawha, caught a negro boy, brought him with them to where they struck the road leading from Clarksburg to Marietta, I presume some place on Hughes river, or its waters, Carpenter and his company had passed the same day. The Indians danced and cut many fine capers when they saw the trail, and started on after Carpenter. He had camped about six miles this side of Marietta when the Indians got in hearing of the bells. They took the negro boy in the woods and tied him and proceeded to the attack. It was between daybreak and sunrise. One man was up sitting by the fire. They fired, a

part at least ran towards the fire, the men raised and ran. Hughes took up two guns. The Indians followed him shot two holes through his hunting shirt. He was compelled to throw down one gun, and would tree and present his gun, then the Indians would tree, he at last got on top of the hill where he hallooed and cleared himself. He said he heard the Tomahawk struck into Carpenter's son's head. Carpenter got into a hole of water but was discovered taken and tomahawked. One man was taken prisoner, and one made his escape after being shot through the hand, making two with Jesse Hughes who escaped. I believe Carpenter, his son and one other man were killed. During the conflict the negro boy got loose and escaped to the settlement. The Indians took the horses and went up the Ohio some place not far from the mouth of Bull Creek. I believe the horses were retaken from them by a Company of men going up the river. The horses were restored to Carpenter's heirs. I saw Jesse Hughes on his return to Clarksburg and the holes in his hunting shirt. The negro boy gave the account of their following on the trail of Carpenter.

In 1793 I was again appointed spy under Levi Morgan. We stayed at Salem most of the winter without the company of our Lieutenant Morgan. The last of February we concluded to take a scout. John Cain, Samuel Jackson and myself started with an intention of going on the south Fork of Hughes River. We went on Middle Island Creek or rather a branch of it, where the first night we lodged in a camp. Here we were detained two or three days by the rain, when it cleared up we proceeded. On a branch of said creek we found four horses, which had been in the woods all winter. We caught them and sent Jackson to the settlement with them. Cain and myself then changed our course and fell on the head of Finks Fork of leading Creek. The hills bound

so close to the Creek that we were often compelled to wade it, and in doing so had sometimes to hold up our shot pouches. Finally we camped. The next morning crossed the ridge and fell on Leading Creek and returned home. Jackson proceeded on and the first house he got to was Henry or William Runyan's, where he stayed that night. A company of Indians came I presume to where we left Jackson, perhaps the same day or a day or two after, followed him to Runyan's and stole from him six horses. A company of men followed them. The Indians had considerable start. Our men took the road to Marietta, got in canoes and went down the river, until they came to where the Indians had crossed, took the trail followed 30 or 40 miles, came up to them, where they had camped. There were but two Indians. The whites fired, killed one Indian and wounded the other and retook four horses. It was thought that two Indians had the previous night went on with the other horses perhaps to a hunting camp. Brother John Haymond was with this company. I was sorry that I was out of the way and had not an opportunity to be with them.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYMOND.

NO. 8.

Palatine Hill, Va. 10th June 1842.

MR. LUTHER HAYMOND.

SIR: I wrote a letter sometime ago to Levi Morgan enquiring whether he knew anything of my father during the Revolutionary War. I have not received any answer from him yet. If he writes I will send it to you.

I see by the enclosed paper that said Morgan was married by my father. This had entirely escaped my memory until I saw the within. In those days there were but few preachers and the Justices of the

Peace married. My father among the rest, he being a Justice.

My last letter to you brought up the sketch of the early times to 1793. My father had taken up 1000 acres before mentioned adjoining the tract of 400 acres before mentioned. A part of said land he sold to Alex. McClelland. I presume you have heard of a wild goose chase my brother John took. He was a Senator from the Harrison District. While there or on his way, he bought about 2000 dollars worth of goods, started a store, stayed about 20 months from home. He went to Washington City where he met said McClelland, who furnished him with a horse and money to bring him home. This cost was paid by my father out of the proceeds of this land, and your uncle John came home with little but the Bulltown land, where he shortly went. About this time my father bought the land where Palatine now is about 137 acres. He also about the same time sold the tract in the Monongahela Glades where he first settled about 20 years previous. As I have heretofore told you that tract contained 400 acres, he sold it for one dollar per acre. I was by said land 20 years ago, I believe no person lived on it then and I do not know that any person lives on it yet. I suppose it would not bring more now. A part of that money paid for a part of the Palatine tract, which was bought for 140 dollars and is now worth 50 dollars per acre.

In the year 1793 Jacob Polsley who married your Aunt Margaret, moved on the Palatine tract. In 1794 I moved where I now live. I have gone so far. I do not think of anything further worth writing. My father died in 1821. Edward Jackson was then in Congress and John G. Jackson wrote a piece on his death, and sent it to his brother at Washington. It was published in the Intelligencer. I would like to send it to you if I could find the paper, but I have not preserved it. My father if I know anything of

his temper, think it was good, tho' when raised, not. He was a very indulgent parent and I think he was as much of a Republican as I ever knew. He cared but little for riches, but always tried I think to do what was right between man and man.

While we were living below Morgantown, as I do not see it in the Border Warfare, I will give you an account of Col. Scott who lived on the west side of the river two miles from us, he had two of his daughters killed. This is recorded in the Border Warfare. Not long after this his son James, who now lives near Morgantown, was riding alone near his father's, the Indians shot at him and shot through his hat, and cut the skin on the back of his head. He rode off and cleared himself. Brother John and a man by the name of Lough with some others followed the Indians, probably on Indian Creek above Morgantown, lost the trail. They returned home except Lough or Low, who went further in search of a horse he had lost. Some time after; while on his horse he saw an Indian on horseback riding toward him. He raised his gun and presented it, another Indian shot at him and passed a ball through his arm, between the wrist and elbow, and through the arm between the elbow and shoulder and into the side. The bullet lodged in the skin back of the side making five holes. Lough dropped his gun wheeled his horse and got safe home with the loss of a considerable quantity of blood.

He recovered. One of the Indians followed him perhaps, two or three miles as was afterward discovered.

Very respectfully,

WM. HAYMOND.



4. Records:
Prince.

RD 58





DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

APR 81

ST. AUGUSTINE

FLA.



32084

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 021 393 010 2

